NUMÉRO 5, 1957 NUMBER 5, 1957

COMMUNITY PLANNING NEWS

SPRAWL

Portent of Urban Catastrophe?

The theme of this year's NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE is 'Urban Sprawl'. To see sprawl we have only to visit the fringes of almost any of our cities. It can be recognised by long ribbons of buildings of varying qualities along highways and streets; by unrelated buildings dotted about over large areas without any apparent plan or reason; by a confused muddle of small industries, commercial concerns and housing, and by a total absence of community. Perhaps this lack of community is the most dangerous feature of sprawl, for the pattern of growth is such that properly-located schools, churches, playgrounds, parks and other amenities and necessities of life are impossible.

All the sessions of the Conference are related, in some way, to this underlying problem of disorderly, uneconomic growth. They are designed to bring out the factors which cause sprawl and to indicate how sprawl can be contained and eventually overcome. The problem will be introduced and related to the whole range of Canadian municipalities in the keynote speech to be delivered by George S. Mooney, Executive Director of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities. Mr. Mooney has had a vast experience in all the problems of municipal growth and he will present a backcloth against which all the subsequent discussions of the Conference may be visualised.

Through annexation, many cities have incorporated areas of sprawl. In other cities, sprawl crosses over the boundaries and continues on into the surrounding areas. The reasons why sprawl is peripheral include the desire to get away from urban taxes and onto cheaper land. Moreover, the prevailing lack of utilities in fringe areas makes the initial — but not the ultimate — cost of building cheaper than in the city itself. The Conference sessions on existing Municipal Boundaries and on the need for Capital Works Planning will explore some of these underlying causes of urban sprawl.

The Conference is to be held in Vancouver, a city which is today making preparations for a program of redevelopment of some of its older blighted areas. The

(Continued on pages 2 and 3)

National Planning Conference

Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C.

September 29 to October 2, 1957

The Registration Desk will open at 10.00 a.m. on Sunday, September 29th. The Registration fee is $5.00. Be sure to register on arrival and get your ticket for the Sunday afternoon sightseeing tour of the Greater Vancouver area.

Don't fail to get all other tickets *early*, including the three luncheons and the Urban Redevelopment Field Trip. Don't miss the Victoria Tour.

NOUVELLES *d'Urbanisme*

PARTICIPANTS

Honourable W. D. Black, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Province of British Columbia.

Honourable S. J. Hefferton, Minister of Public Welfare, Province of Newfoundland.

His Worship Mayor F. J. Hume, City of Vancouver.

His Worship Mayor J. D. McAskill, City of Saskatoon.

Charles-Edouard Campeau, President, C.P.A.C. and Director of Planning Department, City of Montreal.

George S. Mooney, Executive Director, Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities.

Gordon Stephenson, Professor of Town and Regional Planning, University of Toronto. Formerly with the U.K. Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Professor of Civic Design at the University of Liverpool.

Burroughs Pelletier, Director of Town Planning Bureau, Department of Municipal Affairs, Province of Quebec.

A. L. S. Nash, Director, Community Planning Branch, Ontario Department of Planning and Development.

Alderman George Cunningham, City of Vancouver.

F. Joseph Cornish, Q.C., Controller, City of Toronto.

Mrs. Ada Pritchard, Controller, City of Hamilton.

John C. Oliver, Commissioner of Works, Board of Administration, City of Vancouver.

G. Sutton Brown, Director of Planning, City of Vancouver.

J. W. Wilson, Director, Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board, B.C.

Eric W. Thrift, Vice-President, C.P.A.C. and Director of the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg.

Norman Pearson, Secretary-Treasurer and Planning Director, Hamilton-Wentworth Planning Area Board.

Warnett Kennedy, Architect and Planning Consultant, Vancouver.

John Steel, Director of Planning, City of Regina.

Walter Manthorpe, Assistant Director of Planning, City of Toronto Planning Board.

L. E. Ostrander, Industrial Development Commissioner, C.N.R., Winnipeg.

W. T. Lane, Chairman, B.C. Division of C.P.A.C. and Municipal Solicitor, Richmond, B.C.

P. G. Davies, Q.C., Clyde, Alberta. Member of the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Administration.

Gilbert J. Hardman, Grosvenor-Laing (B.C.) Limited, Annacis Industrial Estate, Vancouver.

J. S. Hodgson, Director, Development Division, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa.

Alan H. Armstrong, Community Planning Advisor, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa.

Dr. A. D. Scott, Associate Professor of Economics, University of British Columbia.

L. E. Wade, President, National House Builders Association.

Sprawl (Continued from page 1)

blighted areas are deteriorating areas; they no longer offer an attractive environment to human life. The result is that people who can do so move away from them. When a blighted area is redeveloped, all the people in it have to be rehoused somewhere. There is a tendency for people left to themselves under these circumstances to become slum dwellers elsewhere or to become sprawlers and build as cheaply as possible on a piece of peripheral land. If the relocation of the people displaced by redevelopment is part of a planned program, it will probably be necessary to construct a large supply of low and medium rental housing. Because of the cost of central area land, it is likely that the major proportion of relocation housing will also be constructed on the city fringes. The proper integration of these areas into the city, and the proper planning of the areas themselves, are essential if sprawl is to be controlled. The Conference sessions on the redevelopment work in Vancouver and the tour of the blighted area affected will therefore be very pertinent to the main theme.

Another of the signs of sprawl is excessively low density. Poor subdivisions are made on land just outside the city limits. Because of their general lack of attractiveness, relatively few of the lots are sold and houses spring up in isolation and in a totally unrelated pattern. Even if it is physically possible to provide sewers, water mains, garbage collection and other municipal services in these very low density areas, it is grossly uneconomic to do so. For municipal services to be economic a reasonable density of development must be attained. What is a reasonable density? This is a question which attracts much attention these days in connection with both the redevelopment of central areas and the planning of residential neighbourhoods. Some viewpoints on this controversial subject, with many excellent illustrations, will be presented in the public evening session on Planning for Residential Density.

Another session, which is to be held under the co-sponsorship of the Vancouver Housing Associa-

tion, will explore the question: How Can We Increase the Supply of Low-cost Housing? Low-cost housing is what the sprawl dweller is seeking. That he does not find it is due to the unsatisfactory conditions which are inherent in sprawl living. If the cost and other evils of sprawl are to be prevented, properly-planned areas, closely knit into the fabric of the city itself, must be made available, with houses which people can really afford or houses which can be rented by those either unable, or unwilling, to buy their own homes. This Wednesday afternoon session, on How Can We Increase the Supply of Low Cost Housing?, could be one of the most pertinent to the theme of sprawl.

Sprawl is not entirely made up of residential property; it often includes an element of industry. Industry is badly located when housing for its employees is not considered. The result is all too often uncontrolled sprawl in the general vicinity of the industrial site. Alternatively, planned industrial location considers housing, just as it considers communications, water supply, sources of materials and power. Good industrial location can often encourage sound residential growth. The problems arising in the location of industry are the subject of a Monday afternoon session.

These then are some of the discussions which are to be held at the National Planning Conference. They relate to a form of growth which, in conjunction with the problems of traffic and the problems of blight and slums, causes the great urban malady in most of the cities of the North American continent. The Community Planning Association of Canada feels that its Conference in Ottawa last year, with its theme of urban renewal, and the forthcoming meetings in Vancouver will bring together a great deal of the knowledge which is needed if Canada is to overcome these serious problems. After a review of planning and urban traffic which may be expected at the 1958 Conference in Toronto, it should be possible to prepare the outlines of a nation-wide program to eliminate urban disease by sound planning and the careful and continuous direction of urban growth.

Peter Inglis, The Vancouver *Province*.

Richard Locke, Vice-President, Engineered Buildings Limited, Calgary.

V. L. Leigh, Chairman, Housing Committee, Canadian Construction Association.

Dr. Wallace Wilson, Chairman, Vancouver Housing Association.

P. R. U. Stratton, Treasurer, Vancouver Housing Association.

Dr. Eugene Forsey, Canadian Labour Congress

Meyer Brownstone, Director, Continuing Committee on Local Government, Province of Saskatchewan.

CONFERENCE SUBJECTS

General Theme: Urban Sprawl

The Costs of Urban Growth

Sprawl: Diagnosis and Treatment

The Small City Copes with Sprawl

The Location of Industry in Orderly Urban Growth

Are Municipal Boundaries Obsolete?

Is Hell a Suburb? What Kind of Neighbourhoods Do We Want?

The Capital Works Budget and the Urban Plan

SPECIAL PUBLIC MEETINGS IN CO-SPONSORSHIP WITH THE VANCOUVER HOUSING ASSOCIATION

Planning for Residential Density — an illustrated panel discussion

How Can We Increase the Supply of Low Cost Housing? — A public discussion led by representatives of the building industry, labour and municipalities.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE FEATURES CONTRIBUTED BY THE CITY OF VANCOUVER

A Plan for Downtown Vancouver — to be presented and illustrated by the Director of Planning, G. Sutton Brown.

Urban Redevelopment — a briefing session and a field trip to areas under study with a view to redevelopment, conducted by the Vancouver City Planning Department.

Pre-Conference Documents

(1) **Sprawl,** a pamphlet, has just been published by the National Office of CPAC. It is free to members who request it. To non-members: 25 cents.

(2) **Housing and City Building: a New Approach,** a reprint of an illuminating article by Lewis Mumford, will also be published in September for pre-conference reading. 15 cents, but free to members.

(3) Other pre-conference documentation is in the September issue of the COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW, notably **Hell is a Suburb,** by Norman Pearson; **Rural-Urban Regions** by John Kinzel; **National Housing Policy,** a memorandum; **Planning and Urban Renewal,** by Stanley Pickett. The REVIEW of course goes to all members; to non-members: 75 cents.

If you are not a member of CPAC, ask for the PRE-CONFERENCE KIT and send $1.00. Better still, ask for membership for one year: $3.00. (The dues are likely to be raised to $5.00 beginning December 1.)

Conference Personalities

Honourable W. D. Black

C. E. Campeau

Mayor F. J. Hume

Honourable S. J. Hefferton

George S. Mooney

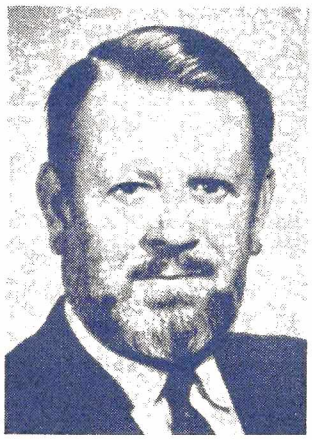
Mayor J. D. McAskill

Controller Ada Pritchard

Controller F. J. Cornish

J. C. Oliver

W. T. Lane

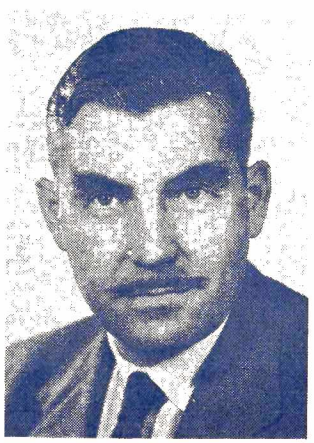


Warnett Kennedy

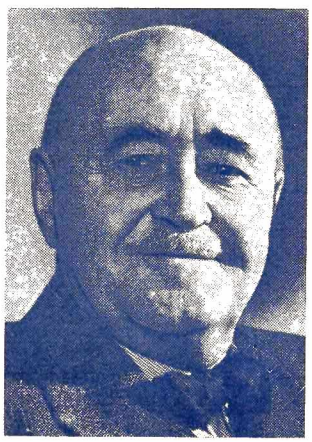
G. Sutton Brown

Mrs. W. T. Lane

L. E. Ostrander



Eric W. Thrift



Dr. Wallace Wilson

VICTORIA TOUR, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3

A post-conference tour in and around Victoria is being arranged for the delegates attending our National Planning Conference. This will consist of approximately a three-hour tour and a lunch. Tickets at reasonable prices may be bought upon registration at the Conference.

The most important thing for each delegate to do now is to make his own arrangements to travel from Vancouver to Victoria. This may be by an over-night boat on the night of Wednesday, October 2nd, or by T.C.A. evening or *early* morning. The tour will start around 9.30 a.m. Thursday, October 3rd.

HALIFAX REDEVELOPMENT STUDY

Just as we go to press, the City of Halifax has published *A Redevelopment Study of Halifax, Nova Scotia*, prepared for the City Council by Gordon Stephenson, M.T.P.I.C., Professor of Town and Regional Planning, University of Toronto. Price $2.50.

Urban Redevelopment Study Approved in Regina

In order to assist the City of Regina to make a survey to determine whether rehabilitation of housing is necessary and the extent and order of redevelopment of areas which require such treatment, and to develop a program for the construction of new housing, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation has approved a grant of up to $23,000 to the City. This grant is equivalent to 75% of the cost of the study. The remaining 25% is to be paid by the City of Regina.

The Director of the study is Mr. John Steel, recently appointed Director of Planning for Regina.

It is anticipated that the study, which will take approximately nine months, will also provide the basis for a proper Master Plan, together with supporting regulations such as a Zoning By-law.

The approval of this study brings to six the number of grants made under Part V of the National Housing Act, for the examination of housing conditions and the needs for redevelopment in Canadian cities. Previous grants were made to Halifax, Saint John, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

STEPS IN URBAN RENEWAL

A Table has been prepared and is printed in the September COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW, setting out in detail all the steps which are necessary to secure either urban renewal study or urban renewal action using Federal financial aids under the National Housing Act. The table is also available as a leaflet which includes appropriate excerpts from the National Housing Act. The leaflet may be obtained upon request from C.P.A.C., 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa.

City of Saint John Urban Renewal Study 1956-57

This report, the second to be published in Canada since Federal assistance became available to Municipal Councils for the purpose of examining housing conditions and the need for redevelopment, is fully reviewed in the September issue of COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW.

The report recommends major surgery on the housing stock of the city. Out of 13,000 houses, only 1,000 are regarded as good and 4,000 are so badly deteriorated that immediate demolition is the only possible action. The report examines the implication of these facts on redevelopment and also on the equally important aspects of renewal, conservation of what is good and rehabilitation of buildings which can be redeemed. With conditions such as these and with a none too buoyant economy in the city, the planning team, under its director, Mr. Georges Potvin, turned to the Citizens Research Institute of Canada for a report on the financial position of the city. The report of the Research Institute, printed as an integral part of the whole study, makes most interesting reading.

The reader turns from the report with a sharp realisation that immediate action is imperative but with some doubts over the financial practicability of the full program recommended.

It is to be hoped that when the City Council faces the tremendous responsibility of acting on the recommendations, they will have before them some assessment of their economic and social position in twenty-five years time should a 'laissez faire' policy be followed today.

One immediate action which could be taken at relatively little cost is the proper staffing of the city planning department to enable it to meet the demands of the renewal program and at the same time to take action to prevent the mistakes of the past being perpetuated.

Proposal for a White House Conference

To deal with "the rising tide of urbanism and metropolitan growth", the National Planning Association (Washington, D.C.) calls for a White House conference and a ten-year planning program.

"If Americans continue", says the N.P.A., "to stumble into future developments . . . in metropolitan areas on the basis of thousands of separate and unrelated private development schemes and local plans . . . they are likely to misdirect their efforts and waste their time."

The N.P.A. proposes that a staff would serve the Conference for five years, outlining and coordinating a program for the entire United States. The program would then be reviewed and appraised by the Conference.

ANNUAL REPORTS

Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year 1955-56. Queen's Printer, Regina, Saskatchewan. 260 pages.

Hamilton Wentworth Planning Area Board Annual Report: 1956. City Hall, Hamilton, Ontario. 11 pages.

City of Kingston Planning Board: 1956 Review. City Hall, Kingston, Ontario. 20 pages.

The first Annual Report of the City of Kingston Planning Board.

Openings in Community Planning

EDMONTON DISTRICT PLANNING COMMISSION, EDMONTON, ALBERTA. Planning Associate. Salary: $5,460 to $6,000 per annum. Qualifications: Degree in Architecture, with postgraduate training in community planning. Experience in regional planning desirable. Duties: To undertake all types of urban design; to advise local committees and councils; to participate in the preparation of a regional plan. Apply: Director, Edmonton District Planning Commission, 10523—100th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta. (35-57)

METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION OF GREATER WINNIPEG—PROVINCIAL PLANNING SERVICE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. Associate Planner. Present salary range $5400-$6600 (under review). Qualifications: Degree in architecture, engineering, urban geography or related discipline, with post graduate planning study preferred. Experience in subdivision and project design, planning analysis and implementation methods. Duties: Required to assist in design of new mining town, preparation of comprehensive plans, recommending methods for implementing plans for urban communities in Manitoba. Apply: Eric W. Thrift, Director, Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg, 301-334 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba. (31-57)

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH YORK (TORONTO) ONTARIO, Senior Planner. Salary: $5200—$6240 depending on qualifications. Degree in planning or related field; preferably with experience in subdivision control and neighbourhood planning. Apply: J. K. Curtis, Planning Director, Township of North York, 5000 Yonge Street, Willowdale, Ontario. (33-57)

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO PLANNING BOARD, COOKSVILLE, ONTARIO. Land Use Planner. Salary dependent on qualifications, training and experience. The Board requires a Planner capable of designing subdivisions, housing layouts, site plans for shopping centres and other community facilities, in addition to large scale land use planning. A basic knowledge of road and traffic engineering most desirable. Undergraduate training in Architecture, Engineering or a related field with post graduate training in Planning and some experience required, although other combinations would be considered. Application forms available from: M. J. Bacon, Director of Planning & Secretary-Treasurer, Box 430, Cooksville, Ontario. (23-57)

CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO. Chief Planning Assistant. Salary: commensurate with previous experience and ability. Qualifications: a graduate of a recognized university possessing a degree in planning or other related fields is preferred. Should have at least five years practical planning experience. Duties: Applicant will be required to undertake planning surveys, prepare an analysis, reports and plan proposals, and co-ordinate the machinery of subdivision and zoning control. (36-57)

Director of Urban Renewal Study. Salary: commensurate with previous experience and ability. Qualifications: a graduate of a recognized university possessing a degree in one of the following: City planning, architecture, civil engineering, sociology or other related fields is preferred. Should have at least five years practical experience in planning or closely allied field and planning surveys. Duties: Applicant will be required to supervise collection, collation, analysis of field survey data, and the preparation of a report for the Urban Renewal Proposals for the city. This is an excellent opportunity for anyone desiring experience in the planning field on a temporary basis. Apply stating all particulars to: Director of Personnel, City Hall, Hamilton, Ontario. (37-57)

Required Reading on Urban Living

Total Cost: 15 cents

Newspapers today are saying more and more about urban growth. The *Winnipeg Free Press*, which has long been doing educational work on this subject, has now reprinted in pamphlet form (at 10 cents each) a series of fine articles by Arthur Fletcher, entitled **Greater Winnipeg: How Shall it Grow?** This should be read by everyone in metropolitan areas.

So should the *New York Times* pamphlet entitled **Changes Ahead in City and Suburban Living.** This is a reprint of 13 excellent articles on problems emerging from urban growth, with special attention to traffic, suburban schools, urban redevelopment and metropolitan government. Read about how these problems are being met in Los Angeles, St. Louis, Miami, Toronto, London (Eng.) and Stockholm. New York Times, Times Square, New York, N.Y. 5 cents.

"Nous ne devons pas craindre de nous faire visionnaires pour concevoir la cité qui nous survivra."

Pierre Sudreau, Commissaire à la Construction et à l'Urbanisme pour la Région parisienne.

Maisons Monofamiliales ou Rangées de Maisons?

par **Lars Argen,**
Byggmästaren, Stockholm
5 décembre 1956

Les arguments énoncés en faveur d'une production accrue de maisons monofamiliales prennent du poids par suite de leur fréquente répétition dans la presse, par les représentants d'organisations et par les autorités. Mais, cette impulsion rencontrera de l'opposition aussi bien d'ordre théorique qu'économique et de nature politique en général. Parmi les obstacles à surmonter figurent les investissements plus élevés à faire par les autorités locales si l'on construit des maisons détachées et les difficultés de crédit. La question de la construction de maisons monofamiliales est, à un haut degré, un problème économique d'urbanisme, de concentration de l'habitation et de financement de la construction. Dans le cas de maisons détachées, les frais d'urbanisme s'élèvent à 15 ou 20% des frais de production, tandis qu'ils sont de 10 à 15% pour des maisons en terrasse et de 4 à 5% pour des habitations multifamiliales. Comme la concentration des bâtiments est décisive pour le financement de l'urbanisme, cette considération favorisera des solutions comportant une haute concentration et ainsi les rangées de maisons apparaîtront comme le type d'habitation à préférer. De même, les stipulations relatives aux subsides gouvernementaux poussent au système de l'arrangement en terrasse, puisque le coût de la parcelle de terrain est inclus dans la valeur maximum du prêt. Une parcelle de terrain destinée à une maison en terrasse étant moins chère que celle destinée à une maison détachée, la différence peut être incluse dans l'habitation en terrasse sans changer la contribution du propriétaire. En conséquence, la demande de bas prix conduit à la demande de concentrations et remplace la construction de maisons monofamiliales par celle de rangées de maisons.

(NEWS SHEET de la Fédération Internationale de l'Habitation et de l'Urbanisme).

Book Briefs

Community Facilities. National Association of Home Builders, 1625 L St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. September 1956. 140 pages.

This list of selected references is Issue No. 1 in the Bibliography Series, prepared by The National Housing Center Library for the Community Facilities Committee of the National Association of Home Builders. It is a bibliography to serve all those citizens and officials who are interested in the problems associated with supplying community facilities for an ever-enlarging community and population. Divided into ten sections, the references cover community growth and problems, governmental relations, planning for the future, financing community facilities, water distribution, sewerage systems, schools, other facilities (including transportation, streets and roads, recreation facilities, shopping centers, religious and cultural facilities), zoning and subdivision control. The final section deals with pertinent legal case histories.

The Community Facilities Committee hopes to be able to keep this bibliography up to date.

Rosetown Plans its Future. Prepared by Community Planning Branch, Department of Municipal Affairs, Regina, Saskatchewan, in cooperation with The Rosetown Council. 1957, 68 pages. Available for $1.50 from the Community Planning Branch, Department of Municipal Affairs, Regina.

In July 1955, the Rosetown Council entered into an agreement with the Community Planning Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs whereby the Branch agreed to act as technical advisors to the town and to prepare a comprehensive plan for guiding the future development of Rosetown. The plan, as presented by the Branch, considers population, physical land characteristics, existing land use, residential, commercial and industrial areas, road systems, utilities, educational and recreational facilities, siting of public buildings and zoning. The problem of financing has been given careful consideration and specific recommendations are made. The report, in concluding, notes that 'any plan, regardless of how well it is conceived is of little or no value if there is no intention of it being carried out'. The Branch has suggested a specific course of action for the Council so that the recommendations made can be implemented.

Urban Land Use Planning, by F. Stuart Chapin, Jr., Harper Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N.Y. May 1957. 397 pages. Professional Edition, U.S. $8.00, Text Edition, U.S. $6.00.

Written in three parts, as a land use planning textbook, the first part of this book deals with land use determinants. The second part, or 'tooling up process' directs attention to the need for specific studies, surveys and all data collection needed to prepare a comprehensive plan. From the information that has been compiled from Parts I and II, Part III then focuses attention on the land use planning process. The Plan and its analytical framework is set forth, general principles for location and space requirements are cited, and, finally, details of the land use plan are presented.

The book is arranged by chapter to correspond to the general pattern technical personnel would follow in preparing a land use plan.

Bibliographie de l'aménagemen du territoire national et régional, 1 mars 1956.

Supplément, mars 1957. Secrétariat d'Etat à la reconstruction et au logement, Direction de l'aménagement du territoire, service de l'aménagement national. Paris.

A Plan for Ontario Highways. Ontario Department of Highways, Toronto. December 1956. 58 pages.

This report, subtitled "An Engineering Study", presents the future highway needs for the next 10-20 years in the Province of Ontario. The report is intended to provide the basis for a systematic, long-range highway planning program within the Province.

Small House Designs. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. 128 pages. 1957.

This book illustrates 63 house designs for which working drawings are available to builders and prospective homeowners. Copies may be obtained from the C.M.H.C. Head Office in Ottawa or from their Regional Branch or Loans Offices. (Available in French also.)

Sewerage Service for Urban Housing in Canada. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. 18 pages. January 1957. Available from C.M.H.C. Head Office or from its Regional, and Branch Offices. (Also available in French.)

A summary of the conclusions of a survey conducted by C.M.H.C. during the summer of 1956. Valuable information on sewage collection, treatment and disposal, with particular reference to new service, has been provided.

Citizens Organisation for Neighbourhood Conservation by William K. Brussat. April 1957, 10 pages. National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. $2.00 U.S.

This is one of the most 'down to earth' publications on citizen organisation for any renewal activity which has yet been published. The title is strictly accurate and the pamphlet is intended for "application in average, middle-aged, middle-class neighbourhoods with some fair promise of conservability".

Leaving the assessment of 'conservability' to others, the author notes the implications of conservation for citizens and emphasizes the value of a neighbourhood organisation in giving cohesion to an otherwise nebulous mass of participants in the conservation program. There can be no doubt that any operating agency would welcome the presence of a soundly-based citizen group in a conservation area, for without it no agency can be sure that it is dealing with people who can not only speak for the residents but are known to be "knowledgeable, responsive and stable"

The development of conservation organisations in Chicago is described and an outline given of a structure for an organisation which can readily be adapted to meet the needs of any particular area. The author, in making passing mention of large city-wide advisory groups, such as the Allegheny Conference, makes the important point that the co-ordination of neighbourhood groups must be performed at city-wide level, preferably by such advisory citizens' groups.

The pamphlet concludes with some wise thoughts on some of the more romantic qualities popularly attributed to a 'grass roots' movement in the United States. There is a useful appendix listing information needed in the preparation of a conservation program for an area. S.H.P.

Shopping Centres Re-studied. Part Two — Practical Experiences. Urban Land Institute, Washington, D.C. $5.00 U.S.

This study is a supplement to the Part One which was reviewed at length in the COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW for June (Volume VII, No. 2).

The first section is an analysis of the results of the questionnaire sent out by the Urban Land Institute. Figures are given for about 163 existing and proposed centres in the United States and Canada (i.e., about 10% of all actual centres). This information is extremely valuable to owners and designers of shopping centres, showing as it does the composition, size, parking patterns and other features.

The second section is a non-critical study of ten existing centres in the U.S.A., merely describing their contents, areas and obvious advantages.

Dr. Homer Hoyt, a market economist, has contributed the results of his own examination of the size and contents of shopping centres. He also is non-critical.

The bulletin concludes with a fairly comprehensive listing of centres throughout the U.S. and Canada and surprising to relate, Australia, to which is attributed one shopping centre.

John Leaning

A few of the
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM CPAC

Community Planning Review/Revue Canadienne d'Urbanisme. 50 cents per copy for quarterly issues, 1955 to date, including the special issues on "Landscaping and Community Planning" and "Quebec". The 118-page Volume IV, 1954, is $1.00.

Sprawl. Sprawl is the word given to the unsightly ribbons and spots of unplanned building which are so prominent a feature of the fringes of urban areas. This pamphlet examines the causes and consequences of sprawl and sets out a positive program for its control and eventual elimination. Free to members on request. To non-members 25 cents.

Urban Renewal. A study of the City of Toronto, 1956. Short Statement. A short version of the first Urban Renewal Report on a Canadian city. 50 cents a copy; discounts are available for quantities.

How to Subdivide. A 40-page handbook in four colours on the layout of housing developments, giving a step-by-step method of subdivision, and discussing financial implications. 37 diagrams and plates. $1.00.

Mental Health Aspects of Urbanization. Report of a Panel Discussion at the United Nations, March, 1957. Published by World Federation for Mental Health. $1.00.

Sainte-Marie de Beauce: Etudes d'Urbanisme. Une étude d'ensemble sur un village de la Province de Québec, et un plan directeur. 50 sous.

By 1976 What City Pattern? A 36-page reprint from the September 1956 issue of the Architectural Forum, giving a picture of what is happening, and some of the constructive things that seem to be trying to happen, including suggestions on how to handle the chaos of congestion and scatteration. Finally, a selective list has been reproduced by the Forum on where more information can be obtained on city renewal and planning. 50 cents.

Steps in Urban Renewal. Sets forth in detail all the steps which are necessary to secure either urban renewal study or urban renewal action, using federal financial aids under the National Housing Act. Available in leaflet form.

Write for complete list of publications available at C.P.A.C., 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4.

Pour obtenir une liste complète de publications, s'adresser à l'A.C.U., 77 rue MacLaren, Ottawa 4.

Community Planning NEWS
NOUVELLES *d'Urbanisme*

Editor: Eric Beecroft
Assistant Editor: Miss J. M. Laventure

MEMBERSHIP

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Mr. Stewart Fyfe,
Dept. of Political Science,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ont.

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